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## 3000 Operations

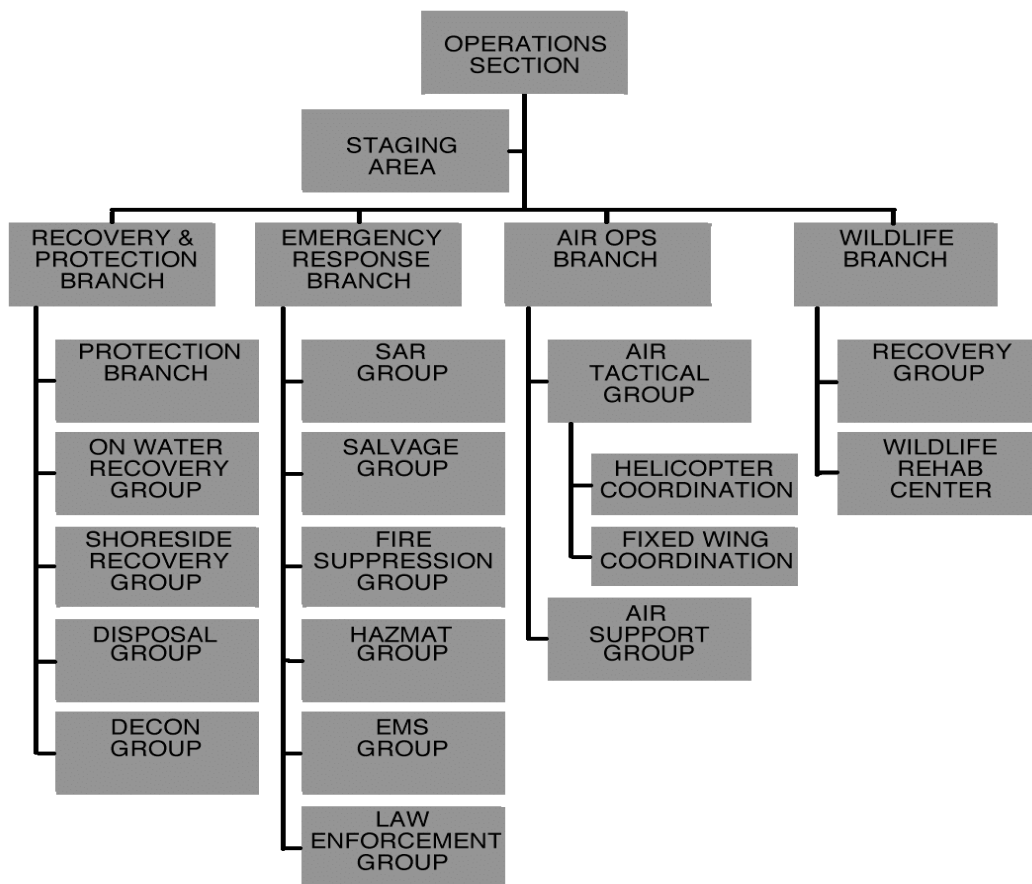
### 3100 Operations Section

#### 3110 Operations Organization

Responsible for all operations directly applicable to the primary mission. Directs the preparation of unit operational plans, requests or releases resources, makes expedient changes to the Incident Action Plan as necessary, and reports such to the Incident Commander (IC/UC). Includes the Recovery and Protection Branch, Emergency Response Branch, Air Operations Branch, and the Wildlife Branch. The IC/UC will determine the need for a separate Operations Section at an incident or event. Until Operations is established as a separate section, the IC/UC will have direct control of tactical resources.

Refer to [FOG 2000, Operations](#), for more details on specific responsibilities for all members of the Operations Section.

**Figure 3-1 Operation Section Organization**



## **3120 Operation Section Objectives**

### **3120.1 0-4 Hours**

- Confirm the spill.
- Secure the source, if possible.
- Evaluate the extent of the incident.
- Dispatch resources to the scene.
- Initiate cleanup operations, as possible (i.e. deployment of containment boom).
- Initiate incident logs.

### **3120.2 4-24 Hours**

- Continue gathering information on the extent of the spill and assist the Planning Section.
- Conduct primary containment activities.
- Ensure that activities do not infringe upon Planning Section responsibilities. Any projected activities, especially those past 48 hours, must be coordinated with the Planning Section.

### **3120.3 24-48 Hours**

- Transit from an “immediate operation” driven response posture to a “preplanned operation” response posture.
- Continue to assist Planning Section with information gathering and documentation.
- Work with the Planning Section to develop/maintain an Incident Action Plan.
- Conduct primary containment and recovery operations.
- Continuously monitor resource allocation to ensure that the most effective use is being made of personnel and equipment.

## **3200 Recovery and Protection Branch**

Responsible for overseeing and implementing the protection, containment, and cleanup activities established in the Incident Action Plan. The Recovery and Protection Branch Director reports to the Operations Section Chief.

### **3210.1 Containment and Protection Options**

Refer to basic booming strategies for information concerning specific locations for containment and protection.

- Diversion Booming
- Containment Booming
- Exclusion Booming
- Cascading Booming
- Chevron Booming

## **3220 On-Water Recovery**

### **3220.1 Recovery Options**

Many mechanical options exist for on water recovery of oil, including but not limited to, dispersants, in-situ burn, skimming, and absorbent use.

The Oil Spill Web is an excellent starting point for understanding the various options.

<http://www.oil-spill-web.com/handbook/2.htm>

### **3220.2 Storage and Disposal**

With on-water recovery, storage capability is limited by equipment used. All product recovered will have to be transferred to a shore based storage facility. The Logistics Section should assist in the coordination of product transfer.

## **3230 Shoreline Recovery**

### **3230.1 Shoreline Cleanup Options**

Based on the type of impact or anticipated impact, several approaches can be used.

- Manual: removal with small numbers of personnel, rakes, shovels, etc.
- Semi mechanical: removal using trimmers to cut oiled grass, and raking up debris.
- Mechanical: removal includes the use of ATV's towing debris rakes, and front-end loaders or road graders for use in removal of larger area of contamination.

### **3230.2 Pre-Beach Cleanup**

Pre- beach cleanup can include: Removal of debris, trash, and cutting back grasses where permissible, to limit the amount of possible subsequent contamination.

### **3230.3 Storage**

Ample storage is necessary to enable oily debris to be collected safely and securely at the spill location(s). Storage can be limited to a few 55-gallon drums or can include tanks or tank trucks for large operations. When selecting a medium for storage, it is essential that the selected container is compatible with the material being cleaned up and stored.

Roll-on/roll-off dumpsters can be used to collect large amounts of oily debris, while salvage drums can be used for smaller quantities. In either case, it is essential that the drum be capable of decontamination for later re-use or in the case of a dumpster or a similar large container, that it be lined with a suitable plastic material to prevent further contamination.

## **3240 Disposal**

It is the responsibility of the OSC to ensure that any spilled oil or hazardous substance is disposed of properly once cleanup has occurred. The Resource, Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and its implementing regulations contained in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations are quite specific in defining what is hazardous waste and how it should be handled and disposed. 40 CFR 261, Subpart C lists the characteristics a substance must exhibit to be considered hazardous.

### **3240.1 Waste Management and Temporary Storage Options**

Several factors must be taken into account when oily debris/waste begin to accumulate at a spill site:

1. Amount of room to store waste containers
2. Proximity to waterway, in the event a container leaks
3. Accessibility to roads and highways
4. Proximity to spill site, to minimize travel for responders

Also, when a waste storage location is set up and used, particularly during a lengthy incident response, extra steps may need to be taken. There must be routine monitoring to ensure that the container size is appropriate, that the containers are leak free, that the plastic liners are secure, and that materials are removed promptly on a regular basis.

### **3240.2 Decanting Policy**

MDE will discuss the issue with the FOSC or his/her representative when a request for decanting arises during a response.

## **3250 Decontamination**

### **3250.1 Sample Decontamination Plan**

## **3260 Dispersants**

Subpart J of the NCP grants authority to the FOSC to use dispersants without concurrence, when human lives are threatened by an oil spill. In non-life threatening situations, the FOSC shall obtain concurrence from the EPA's representative to the RRT and, as appropriate, the RRT representatives from the State, with jurisdiction over the navigable waters threatened by the release or discharge. Consultation with the natural resources trustees is also necessary.

### **3260.1 Dispersant Options**

### **3260.2 Dispersant Checklists**

### **3260.3 Pre-authorized Zones**

There are no pre-authorized zones for dispersant use within the Upper Chesapeake Estuary Area Committee's Zone.

### **3260.4 Dispersant Response Plan Worksheet**

### **3260.5 SMART Protocol**

### **3260.6 Types of Equipment Required**

## **3270 In-Situ Burn (ISB)**

The use of this alternative spill countermeasure will require approval by the RRT.

### **3270.1 ISB Options**

### **3270.2 ISB Checklists**

### **3270.3 Preauthorized Zones**

### **3270.4 Types of Equipment Required**

## **3280 Bioremediation**

## **3300 Emergency Response**

### **3310 Oil Discharge Classification**

The following classifications of oil discharges serve as guidance for the pre-designated Federal OSC as specified under 40 CFR 300.5:

Coastal Waters (Coast Guard)

Inland Waters (EPA)

Minor: <10,000 gals

Medium: 10,000-100,000 gals

Major: >100,000 gals

Minor: <1,000 gals

Medium: 1,000-10,000 gals

Major: >10,000 gals

NOTE: Any discharge that poses a substantial threat to public health or welfare, or results in a critical public concern shall be classified as a "major discharge."

### **3320 Hazardous Materials Release Classification**

The classification of hazardous substance releases under 40 CFR 300.6 is as follows:

Minor: Any release that causes minimal threat to public health or welfare and/or the environment.

Medium: All releases other than a minor or major release.

Major: Any release that causes a substantial threat to public health or welfare, a substantial threat to the environment and/or significant public concern.

### **3330 Search and Rescue (SAR)**

Activities Baltimore assumes SAR Mission Coordinator (SMC) as the lead agency for all SAR in the Upper Chesapeake. Maryland Natural Resources Police (MNRP) along with county and local resources would also support any SAR efforts.

### **3340 Salvage/Source Control**

#### **3340.1 Assessment and Survey**

#### **3340.2 Stabilization**

USCG Marine Safety Center can assist with salvage advice and vessel stability calculations. See: <http://www.uscg.mil/hq/msc/> or (202) 366-6480 during normal working hours. After hours contact NRC at 1-800-424-8802 for access.

#### **3340.3 Specialized Salvage Operations**

SUPSALV has the capability to respond to pollution incidents anywhere in the world. An extensive system of equipment, personnel, planning and training provides complete support to all Navy activities and vessels for emergency oil and hazardous substance spill response. SUPSALV also works with other Federal agencies to develop plans, conduct training, and respond to emergencies.



An extensive inventory of equipment is maintained at response centers in Williamsburg, VA; Port Hueneme, CA; Anchorage, AK; and Pearl Harbor, HI. This equipment is "system" oriented and allows SUPSALV to operate independently in remote locations for open-ocean spills, inland spills, arctic spills, spills relating to salvage, or other unique events. Equipment includes boom, skimmers, support craft, portable storage, logistic support systems, lightering systems, cleaning systems, and various systems to support this specialized mission.

Link to Navy Supervisor of Salvage (SUPSALV) and pollution response: <http://supsalv.org> or call (202) 781-3889.

#### **3340.4 Types of Equipment Required**

The type of salvage equipment needed will be determined by the type of incident and by consulting with either USCG Salvage Engineering Response Team and/or Navy SUPSALV personnel.

#### **3340.5 Salvage Guidelines:**

The Coast Guard Salvage Engineering Response Team (SERT) is comprised of 8-10 staff engineers who are on call 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to assist and support Coast Guard Captains of the Port (COTPs) when disaster strikes. SERT members are naval architects trained to conduct technical analysis in the areas of vessel stability and structural integrity. When activated, the salvage team provides technical support to the COTP during marine casualties: groundings, collisions, explosions, and fires. The team's members have strong credentials, including Masters degrees in Naval Architecture, professional engineering licenses, and experience in commercial vessel design. Team members are expert users of several naval architecture software packages, including GHS and HECSALV.

The team has mobile computing capability for on-scene deployment as well as presentations to inform field personnel of the services they can provide. The MSC maintains a database of about 5,000 hull files that can be used to generate computer models of vessels for use in salvage engineering. External relationships with organizations like the Navy Supervisor of Salvage (SUPSALV), Coast Guard Intel Coordination Center (CG ICC), and the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI), as well as all major class societies, enable the salvage team to quickly locate and transfer information about a damaged vessel that would otherwise be difficult to access.

<http://www.uscg.mil/hq/msc/salvage.htm>

Phone: (202) 366-6480

### **3350 Marine Fire Fighting**

See [Section 8000 Marine Firefighting](#)

### **3360 Hazardous Materials**

See [Section 7000 Hazardous Materials](#)

### **3370 Emergency Medical Services (EMS)**

For EMS situations, local resources shall be used, except where a RP is identified and has hired an on-site private ambulance and/or EMS unit for the incident response.

### **3380 Law Enforcement**

#### **3380.1 Perimeter/Crowd/Traffic/Beach Control**

Local CG resources, with assistance from MD Department of Natural Resources Police (MNRP) and possibly adjoining state agencies would be utilized to ensure clear and safe access for incident responders.

Supplemental assistance could be obtained from local Police, Fire, and EMS units, in addition to CG Auxiliary vessels to help maintain a Safety Zone where appropriate.

#### **3380.2 Safety/Security Zones**

### **3400 Check off Lists**

To ensure the appropriate actions are taken for each spill incident, the applicable checklists in this appendix should be used by response personnel for each spill incident in the Upper Chesapeake Estuary Area.

#### **3410 Notification of an Incident**

The sample Coast Guard spill notification form is designed to capture all pertinent information with respect to a specific incident. See [Section 9110 Area Committee Notification List](#).

#### **3420 Response Strategy**

The Response Strategy Checkoff List is designed to assist in developing a plan of attack for the particular spill evolution. See [Section 9120 Checkoff List for Initial Response](#) and [Section 9130 Checkoff List for Response Strategy](#).

#### **3430 Containment and Cleanup**

The Containment and Cleanup Checkoff List assists in determining the best strategy for containing the spill and conducting a timely, effective cleanup. See [Section 9140 Checkoff List for Containment and Cleanup](#).

### **3440 Storage and Disposal**

The Storage and Disposal Checkoff List identifies several storage and disposal issues, which need to be addressed. Appendix VI to Annex E of this plan details the various laws pertaining to storage and disposal of waste materials. See [Section 9150 Checkoff List for Storage and Disposal](#).

### **3450 Securing of Operations**

The function of securing operations may be an extended evolution and does not always lend itself to a checkoff list approach. With respect to the securing of cleanup operations at a specific site, the Federal OSC will determine when the cleanup is sufficient. That determination will be made in consultation with the various resource trustees and affected State and/or District of Columbia representatives. See [Section 9160 Checkoff List for Securing of Operations](#) (To Be Developed).

### **3460 Cost Documentation and Documentation**

Documentation for the incident must begin from the notification. See [Section 9170 Checkoff List for Cost Documentation and Documentation](#).

## **3500 Air Operations**

### **3510 Air Tactical**

The Air Tactical Group Supervisor is primarily responsible for the coordination and scheduling of aircraft operations intended to locate, observe, track, support dispersant applications or other response application techniques, or report on the incident situation when fixed and/or rotary-wing aircraft are airborne at the site. The Air Tactical Group Supervisor performs these coordination activities while assets are airborne, and reports to the Air Operations Branch Director and coordinates mission assignments, scheduling, and reports with the Situation Unit Leader.

#### **3510.1 Aerial Surveillance**

Several sources for over-flights are available, including federal, state, local and privately contracted resources. Over-flights provide an excellent view of oil movement and up to date information on impacted areas.

## **3510.2 Aerial Dispersant Application**

### **3510.3 Procedures for Temporary Flight Restrictions**

Due to the presence of three major and several regional airports in this area, it is necessary to be aware of possible interference with airspace even for a 'routine over-flight'. In all cases, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and/or nearest airport that could be affected should be contacted.

NOTAMS or similar advisories can be posted/broadcasted by the FAA to alert aviators of possible environmental hazards. Likewise, response personnel and media engaged in assessment or follow-up surveillance of a spill site, need to be fully aware of FAA or DOD controlled airspace and any hazards or restrictions that may exist.

Links for more info:

<http://www.mwaa.com/authority/index.htm> - Dulles and National Airports

<http://www1.faa.gov/index.cfm/1043/> - FAA Air Traffic Control

### **3510.4 Permanent Area Restrictions**

## **3520 Air Support**

The Air Support Group Supervisor is responsible for supporting and managing Helibase and Helispot operations and maintaining liaison with Fixed- winged air bases. This include:

- Providing fuel and other supplies
- Providing maintenance and repair of helicopters
- Keeping records of helicopter activity
- Providing enforcement of safety regulations.

These major functions are performed at Helibases and Helispots. Helicopters during landing, takeoff, and while grounded, are under the control of the Air Support Group's Helibase or Helispot managers. The Air Support Group Supervisor reports to the Air Operations Branch Director.

### **3520.1 Airports/Helibases**

The following lists the airports of the COTP zone by county. Imbedded in the listings are further hyperlinks to homepages for the airports, which contain additional information about each field including size, contact info, and the availability of fuel.

Area / Airport	Address	Phone
<b>Anne Arundel County</b>		
<a href="#">Baltimore Washington Int'l</a>		410-859-8393
<a href="#">Lee Airport</a>		410-956-2114
<b>Baltimore County</b>		
<a href="#">Martin State Airport</a>		410-682-8810
<b>Caroline County</b>		
<a href="#">Ridgely Airport</a>		410-634-2513
<b>Charles County</b>		
<a href="#">Maryland Airport</a>		301-283-0131
<b>Cecil County</b>		
<a href="#">Raintree Airpark</a>		410-398-0234
<b>Dorchester County</b>		
<a href="#">Cambridge - Dorchester County Airport</a>		410-228-4571
Area / Airport	Address	Phone
<b>Harford County</b>		
<a href="#">Harford County Airport</a>		410-836-2828
<a href="#">Fallston Airport</a>		410-877-9889
<b>Prince Georges County</b>		
Andrews Air Force Base		
<a href="#">College Park</a>		301-864-5844
<a href="#">Suburban Airport</a>		301-490-7580
<a href="#">Washington Executive/Hyde Field</a>		301-297-9440

[Potomac Airfield](#) 301-248-5720

[Freeway Airport](#) 301-390-6424

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**Queen Annes County**

[Kentmorr Airport](#)

[Bay Bridge Airport](#) 410-643-6613

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**Somerset County**

[Crisfield - Somerset County Airport](#) 410-968-3062

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**St. Mary's County**

[St. Mary's County Airport](#) 301-373-2101

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**Talbot County**

[Easton Airport / Newnam Field](#) 410-822-1282

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**Washington D.C.**

[Ronald Reagan Int'l Airport](#) 703-417-8000

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Area / Airport	Address	Phone
<b>Wicomico County</b>		
<a href="#">Bennett Airport</a>		

### **3520.2 Helospots**

### **3520.3 List of Certified Helos/Aircraft Providers**

### **3520.4 Fuel/Maintenance Sources**

### **3520.5 Air Traffic Control Procedures**

The FAA and MD Aviation Administration are two sources of information that can be helpful.

## **3600 Staging Areas**

There are numerous location throughout the region that could serve as Staging Areas for a major response, some examples include:

Fort Armistead Park  
Sandy Point State Park  
CG Yard  
Patuxent River NAS  
Naval Station Annapolis  
Aberdeen Proving Ground

## **3610 Major Waterways**

With many bays, rivers, and inlets, the Upper Chesapeake Estuary is filled with major and minor waterways, including:

Chesapeake Bay  
Potomac River  
Patuxent River  
Patapsco River  
Chester River  
Sassafras River  
Choptank River  
Nanticoke River

## **3620 Security**

## **3630 Wildlife**

Responsible for minimizing wildlife losses during spill responses, coordinating early ground and aerial reconnaissance of wildlife, employing wildlife hazing measures per the Incident Action Plan (IAP), and recovering and rehabilitating impacted wildlife. Rehabilitation activities shall be coordinated through the Unified Command (UC). The State and Federal OSC working with the RP, will provide guidance to the Operations section to ensure that all public wildlife concerns and appropriate trustees are addressed. Early initiation of wildlife rehabilitation activities within the Operations section will ensure adequate mobilization of staff, equipment, and other applicable resources. The Wildlife Operations branch will be responsible for providing licensed, experienced rehabilitation personnel to coordinate and supervise all collection and rehabilitation activities. Untrained volunteers shall be trained and supervised by licensed rehabilitation personnel on the proper handling of wildlife, as well as safety training, including the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

## **3640 Fish and Wildlife Protection Options**

## **3650 Wildlife Recovery**

### **3650.1 Wildlife Recovery Operations/Procedures**

### **3650.2 Recovery Processing**

### **3650.3 Carcass Retrieval and Processing**

## **3660 Wildlife Rehab**

### **3660.1 Wildlife Rehab Operations**

US Fish & Wildlife Service

Chesapeake Bay Field Office

177 Admiral Cochrane Drive

Annapolis, Maryland 21401

410-573-4573

<http://www.fws.gov/r5cbfo/>

Chesapeake Bay Field Office biologists work to protect endangered and threatened species, migratory birds, freshwater and anadromous fish, and wildlife habitats in the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.



### **3660.2 Rehab Facilities**

There are two major wildlife rehab facilities in the Mid-Atlantic region, which are identified below. They are both staffed to respond to pollution incidents and can assist and coordinate wildlife rehabilitation on-site.

1. Tri-State Bird Rescue may be brought into an oil spill at the request of the RP or clean-up contractor, Coast Guard, or federal or provincial wildlife and environmental agencies. Tri-State will communicate with all the above named parties to discuss and coordinate their role in the response.

The Response Team will work with personnel (state, federal, or contractor) to discuss methods of preventing contamination of wildlife at risk, safety hazard, hazing, baiting, retrieval equipment and methods for handling wildlife.

<http://www.tristatebird.org/oilspill.htm>

2. Chesapeake Wildlife Sactuary annually provides assistance to over 10,000 wildlife patients from throughout Maryland, Washington DC, and beyond. Approximately 500 volunteers, including volunteer staff and consulting veterinarians, student interns, trained wildlife rehabilitators, and concerned citizens -- offer support to the Sanctuary through donations of time and goods.

Chesapeake Wildlife Sanctuary is open 365 days a year providing hand-rearing to orphaned wildlife, and state-of-the-art free medical treatment to return sick and injured wildlife to health, and ultimately back into the wild.

<http://www.homestead.com/ChesapeakeWildlife/rescue.html>

### **3660.3 Rehab Procedures**

**3700 Reserved**

**3800 Reserved**

**3900 Reserved for USCG Area/District**